THE

LONDON

BOTANICAL EXCHANGE CLUB.

REPORT OF THE CURATORS

FOR 1866,

AND

LIST OF DESIDERATA

FOR 1867.

LONDON:
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1867.

NOTICE.—The Thirsk Natural History Society having been dissolved, the Botanical Exchange Club formerly connected with it is removed to London, the present Curators being Mr. J. G. Baker and Dr. Henry Trimen.

THE

LONDON BOTANICAL EXCHANGE CLUB.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

Addison, Rev. F.	Cleator, Whitehaven.
Bailey, Charles	Moss Side, Manchester.
Baker, J. G., F.L.S.	25, Sidney Villas, Richmond, S.W.
Benson, Mrs.	Deal, Kent.
Boswell, Henry	Corn Market Street, Oxford.
Briggs, T. R. Archer	10, Torrington Place, Plymouth.
Dyer, W. T. Thiselton	7, Berkeley Street, Piccadilly, W.
Edmonds, Miss	4, Berkeley Square, Bristol.
Foggitt, W.	Thirsk, Yorkshire.
Fox, H. E.	21, Brondesbury Villas, Kilburn, N.W.
Gifford, Miss	Minehead, Somerset.
Hanbury, F. A.	34, Union Grove, Wandsworth Road, Clapham, S.
Hopkins, Mrs.	11, Prior Park Buildings, Bath.
Lawson, M. A.	Seaton Carew, Stockton-on-Tees, Durham.
Moore, Thomas, F.L.S.	Botanic Garden, Chelsea, S.W.
Newbould, Rev. W. W., M.A., F.L.S.	2, Lower Heathfield Terrace, Turnham Green, W.
St. Brody, G. O., M.A., Ph.D., F.L.S.	4, Norfolk Terrace, Gloucester.
Syme, J. T. Boswell, F.L.S.	70, Adelaide Road, London, N.W.

Townsend, Frederick.....	Shedfield House, Fareham, Hants.
Trimen, Henry, M.B., F.L.S. ..	71, Guilford Street, Russell Square, London, W.C.
Watson, Hewett C.	Thames Ditton, Kingston-on-Thames, S.W.
Webb, F. M.	Claughton Village, Birkenhead.
Windsor, John, M.D., F.L.S. ..	65, Piccadilly, Manchester.

This list contains the names of those only who sent parcels or paid subscriptions before the close of last year, and who therefore shared in the January distribution. Members of the old Thirsk Society or any one else wishing to join the new Club can have their names inserted by communicating with one of the Curators, to either of whom subscriptions may be paid.

REGULATIONS OF THE CLUB.

1. Specimens sent for distribution should be carefully dried, should not exceed in size half a sheet of demy (16 by 10 inches), and should, as far as possible, completely illustrate the species they represent. Useless specimens are at once destroyed.

2. Each specimen should have *attached to it* a label bearing the number and name, with its authority, of the species as given in the last edition of the 'London Catalogue,' also the locality where and the date when the specimen was collected, and the collector's name. Any other facts thought important and suitable for the Report should be communicated on a separate ticket not attached to the specimen.

3. The parcels should be sent (carriage paid) to Dr. Henry Trimen, 71, Guilford Street, Russell Square, London, W.C., *not later than December* 31*st* (those that arrive after this date will not be available till the next distribution), and each parcel should be accompanied by a copy of the 'London Catalogue,' bearing on it the name and address of the member, and having his Desiderata marked thus —. It is especially requested that manuscript lists of Desiderata will not be sent. It will be convenient for the subscription (six shillings annually) to be paid at the same time.

4. Members who do not send parcels, but who have paid their subscriptions for the year and sent lists of Desiderata before December 31st will share in the annual distribution, but the specimens for such

non-contributing members will be selected from those remaining after the parcels of other members have been made up.

Members are requested to conform to the above regulations, as thereby much time and trouble will be saved and greater accuracy attained, so that the issue of the return parcels and the Report can be ensured before the spring.

N.B.—A new edition (the *sixth*) of the 'London Catalogue of British Plants' will be published by Mr. Hardwicke, 192, Piccadilly, during the course of the summer, and will thus be available for next winter's distribution.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1866.

By the Curators.

The following Report consists of short notes on some of the plants which have passed through our hands in making the distribution of the past year, interesting either from their critical importance, or from having been found in districts additional to those registered in the 'Cybele Britannica' and its Supplement.

Ranunculus Baudotii, Godr. Mr. Webb sends this from Wallasey, Cheshire; it is new to the Mersey sub-province.

Papaver Lecoqii, Lamot. Mr. Syme sends specimens from near Rochester, Kent.

Barbarea intermedia, Bor. Mr. Briggs contributes a specimen found at Egg Buckland, Devon, where, as usual, it grew in a clover field, and was probably sown with the crop.

Polygala ciliata, Lebel. The discoverer of this plant, Mr. Syme, sends a few specimens (as does also Mrs. Benson) from the Gogmagog Hills, Cambridgeshire, its only known British locality. In the new edition of 'English Botany,' it stands as a variety of *P. vulgaris*, from which it differs in its prostrate branches, in bearing stiff curled hairs on the pedicels and upper part of the stem, and more especially by the calyx-wings, bracts, crest of corolla, and capsules being minutely ciliate on their edges. It is also a more slender plant than *P. vulgaris*, thus approaching *P. depressa*.

Hypericum undulatum, Schousb. Mr. Briggs sends an example from Porth Curnow, near the Land's End, Cornwall. This is a more western station than any yet recorded.

Melilotus arvensis, Willd. A specimen from Crab Trec, Devon, communicated by Mr. Briggs. New to Devon. Possibly sown with grass or other seed.

Rosa inodora, Fries. It is desirable that the true *Rosa inodora* of

Fries should be looked for in Britain, as there are specimens in Borrer's and other herbaria gathered by Woods on the slope of Brean Down, in Somersetshire. From these specimens we take the following notes :— Prickles falcate, uniform. Leaves doubly serrated, rather hairy above, more so and densely glandular beneath, measuring about 3 inches from the base to the apex of the terminal leaflet, which is elliptical or obovate, narrowed to the base, and measures about 15 lines long by 9 broad. Petioles hairy and densely setose. Stipules and bracts glandular, and rather hairy on the back. Pedicel and gracefully ovate-urceolate calyx-tube quite naked. Sepals 8–9 lines long, naked on the back, with a long narrow point and two or three small linear gland-ciliated pinnæ on each side. The leaves in texture, shape, and glandulosity resemble those of *R. sepium*, not *R. canina*. From *R. sepium* it differs by its more robust habit, the larger size of all its parts, and the slight hairiness of its leaves, bracts, and stipules. The true *R. sepium*, so common in Central and Southern France, has not been found yet in Britain. The plant gathered by the Rev. W. T. Bree in Warwickshire resembles it in habit and dimensions, but has the upper half of the leaf not narrowed, the leaves slightly hairy on both sides and less glandular than in the true plant, the petiole hairy and but slightly setose, the stipules hairy and less glandular on the back, broader fruit, and hairy styles. This and the true *R. inodora* come very near to one another, and occupy a position about midway between *R. canina* and *R. rubiginosa*. It is probable, but not quite certain, that *R. inodora* is identical with *R. Klutrii* of Besser, Wimmer, Boreau, and Déséglise, —a plant ranging from the west of France to the borders of Russia. *R. Borreri* of Woods (*R. inodora* of Hooker and Babington) differs from the true *R. inodora* of Fries by its much less glandular and more herbaceous leaves, which are rounded or even cordate at the base, slightly glandular petioles, bracts, and stipules, and more early-falling sepals.

Rosa bibracteata, Bastard. We give a description of this as it occurs in Britain :—Stems suberect, the prickles uniform, falcate. Leaves deep shining green on the upper surface, paler or subglaucous beneath, slightly hairy on the midrib only, the serration erecto-patent, rather irregular but not truly double, the petiole slightly hairy and furnished with 3 or 4 robust aciculi, the leaf measuring 3–4 inches from the base of the stipule to the tip of the terminal leaf, which is about 1½

inch long by 1 inch broad, in shape broadly ovate, rounded at the base. Stipules narrow, the auricles acute, erecto-patent, gland-ciliated. Flowers 2–4 in a cluster, the peduncles 2–3 inches long, thinly setoso-glandular, the bracts ovate-lanceolate, naked on the back. Calyx-tube gracefully ovate-urceolate, naked, glaucous. Sepals about ½ inch long, some simple, the others with 1–2 small, linear, erecto-patent, gland-ciliated pinnæ on each side. Petals pure white. Column of styles ⅛ inch long, hairless. This has been found in Sussex and Cambridgeshire, and is about midway between *R. arvensis* and typical *R. systyla*.

Rosa systyla, Woods. Mr. Bromwich sends, from Warwick, specimens of this species which differ from the type in their white flowers and densely setose stems and peduncles.

Epilobium tetragonum, L. From Plymouth. Collected by Mr. Briggs. Additional to the Devon list of the 'Cybele.'

Epilobium Lamyi, F. Schultz. Mr. Baker distributes specimens of this plant grown from seeds from Dr. Wirtgen's Fasciculus. These specimens do not seem to differ in any material respect from *E. tetragonum;* the leaves, however, are not so perfectly strap-shaped, being broader at the base. There is no approach to *E. palustre*, between which and *E. tetragonum*, *E. Lamyi* has been said to be a hybrid.

Sedum purpureum, Tausch. Miss Gifford sends specimens gathered at Lynton, North Devon.

Galium erectum, Huds. Collected at Leek Wooton, Warwick, by Mr. Bromwich. New to the mid-Severn sub-province.

Apargia Taraxaci, Sm. Mr. Syme contributes a large plant, more than a foot high, and with a branched many-flowered stem, with which he writes "*Leontodon autumnalis*, var. *pratensis*. Cultivated from Braemar; originally a one-headed plant, 3 inches high, with black woolly heads."

Carduus nutanti-crispus. Mr. Baker gathered this on the North-umbrian flank of the Cheviots, near Wooller, growing with the ordinary forms of *C. nutans* and *C. crispus*, a single plant of an intermediate form much nearer the former than the latter. The stem was about 3 feet high, the leaves similar to those of *C. nutans*, but the spines rather feebler, the heads 3–5 in a cluster, mostly on distinct stalks but casually two close together, two-thirds the size of those of ordinary *C. nutans*, and the outer phyllaries not more than half as broad, and hardly

at all reflexed. This form is about midway between *C. nutans* and the Continental *C. acanthoides*, differing from *C. nutans* about as much the latter does from *C. crispus*.

Carduus crispus, L. Mr. Briggs sends a specimen from Yealmpton, with the remark—"very local and rare near Plymouth."

"*Carduus pseudo-Forsteri*." With specimens collected at Esher, Surrey, and thus named, Mr. Watson writes—"This luxuriant form of *C. pratensis* has been often misnamed *C. Forsteri* (*e.g.* by Sir W. J. Hooker, Mr. Mill, etc.)." It does not differ from the usual *C. pratensis*, except in size.

Cuscuta Trifolii, Bab. Mr. Briggs sends this from near Plymouth. It is not included in the Devon list in the 'Cybele.' One specimen is parasitical on *Trifolium hybridum*.

Mentha Pulegium, L. Mount Edgecumbe, Devon (Mr. Briggs). New to the Devon flora.

Galeopsis Ladanum, L., var. *canescens*. Mr. Briggs sends from the neighbourhood of Plymouth a *Galeopsis* which differs from the common British form of *G. Ladanum* (*G. angustifolia*, Ehrh.), by having the calyx, and in a less degree the stem and upper leaves, densely clothed with firm, erecto-patent, white woolly hairs. In this form the flower measures about 9 lines from the base of the calyx to the tip of the corolla, the calyx being not quite half of this, so that the corolla-tube considerably exceeds it. When the plant is in flower, the longest teeth are not more than $\frac{1}{8}$ inch long, about half of this being a mere cartilaginous awn. This is evidently the *G. canescens* of Boreau, and comes very near our specimens of *G. arvatica*, Jordan.

Mr. Syme sends the same plant from Pegwell, Kent, and the Rev. Mr. Newbould believes he has observed it in some parts of Cambridgeshire. It is probably a not uncommon plant.

Stachys ambigua, Sm. Mr. Syme contributes a specimen thus named, from "between Weymouth and Portland, near the bridge, Dorset." Examples named *Stachys palustri-sylvatica*, are sent from Devon (Mr. Briggs), Warwick (Mr. Bromwich), and Manchester (Dr. Windsor). These last-mentioned plants agree all with one another, and differ from Mr. Syme's in the form of the leaves. The leaves of the Dorset plant are oval or oblong, acute, slightly cordate at the base, coarsely and rather shallowly crenate-serrate. In *S. palustri-sylvatica* the leaves are oblong-ovate, ovate-lanceolate, or oblong-lanceolate,

acuminate, more or less cordate at the base, sharply serrate; the pubescence of the stem and leaves is much harsher than in *S. ambigua*.

Statice Limonium, L., var. *serotina*. Specimens thus named are sent by Mr. Syme from Northfleet, Kent. They differ from the ordinary plant in the broadly oval outline of the leaves, and in having a more branched stem, the lower ramifications of which are often sterile. This form will be probably found not uncommon.

Chenopodium urbicum, L., and *C. intermedium*, M. and K. Mr. Watson writes on these plants, of which he sends examples from near Chobham, Surrey, "Some Continental men refer to the figure in Eng. Bot. for *C. intermedium*, going on the toothing of the leaves—a most variable character in the *Chenopodia*. In these examples, the leaves are more triangular, the teeth smaller and not pointing so forward as represented in Eng. Bot. 717. There is a form in Surrey quite like the figure in Eng. Bot., which I have hitherto labelled *C. intermedium*. They are *slight* varieties only, and cannot be separated in any other way from Continental *C. urbicum*."

Chenopodium glaucum, L. Mr. Watson sends this from his garden (the seeds were from Guernsey, an unrecorded station for the plant). He writes, "probably few English botanists possess true examples." Mr. Lawson sends plants quite the same from the ballast-hills at Hartlepool, Durham.

Mercurialis ambigua, L. This monœcious state of *M. annua* is by no means uncommon about London and other large towns. Mr. Syme sends it from Stone, Kent, and Mr. Briggs from a garden (in which it had been cultivated) at Plymouth.

Salix ambigua, Ehrh. In the summer of the present year Mr. Baker noted on the slope of Dilston Fell, Tynedale, Northumberland, growing in small quantities amongst abundance of *S. aurita* and *S. repens*, a few bushes quite intermediate in the character of their leafy shoots. The three forms may be characterized as follows:—*S. aurita*. Stems chesnut, nearly naked; leaves $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, $\frac{5}{8}$ inch broad, obovate-oblong, herbaceous in texture, rugose and plicate, so that the point is quite twisted, the upper surface full-green and scarcely at all silky, the lower with all the veinlets raised, the intervals glaucous-green, with very fine short pubescence.

Intermediate. Stems grey and silky; leaves scarcely over 1 inch long, $\frac{5}{8}$ inch broad, oblong, herbaceous in texture, slightly rugose, the

point generally twisted, the upper surface grey-green, with a thin coating of fine silky hairs, the lower with only the main veinlets raised, clothed with a thicker coating of silvery silky down.

S. repens, L. Stems grey and silky; leaves $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long, under $\frac{3}{8}$ inch broad, elongate-oblong, subcoriaceous in texture, not at all rugose, the upper surface dark green when fresh, turning greyish when dried, with a very thin coating of silky down, the lower surface with only the main veins raised, all covered with a dense coating of silky silvery down.

This intermediate corresponds, so far as the specimens go, with the typical *S. ambigua* of the herbaria of Hooker and Borrer, with the plant figured as such in E. B. S., t. 2733, accepted as Ehrhart's plant by Dr. Anderssen, and issued in Herb. Norm. of Fries as the *S. aurito-repens* of Wimmer. In the character of the female catkin, *S. aurita*, *S. repens*, and this intermediate scarcely differ from one another. In all three it is generally not much above $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch broad; the pedicel is quite half as long as the scale, and the style nearly obsolete. *S. aurita* and *S. repens* are both species that range over the horizontal extent of Britain and ascend the hills into the Inferarctic zone, growing very often intermixed; and *S. ambigua*, though a little known plant, has also an ascertained range from Sussex to the Orkneys. The *β major* of E. B. S. agrees with the *S. versifolia* of Seringe ('Saules de la Suisse,' No. 66!), and with Wimmer's *S. cinereo-repens*, as given by Fries. This differs from the *S. ambigua* already described by its larger obovate-oblong leaves, which are thinner in texture and hardly at all rugose, by its larger catkins and more prominent style. This was found by Mr. Borrer in Suffolk, and when brought into his garden grew into a bush 5 feet high; but the Northumbrian plant does not exceed 2 feet. Drummond's Forfar plant differs from this latter only by having the leaves more densely silky on both sides; and the form referred to *S. spathulata* of Willdenow differs only by its narrower leaves, which are three times as long as broad, narrowed gradually from the centre to both ends.

Spiranthes æstivalis, Rich. Mr. Hanbury contributes examples from Grande Mare, Guernsey, a new locality.

Leucoium vernum, L. A few flowers of this are sent by Mr. Watson. They were collected near Bridport, Dorset, by Mr. J. C. Mansel, who discovered the plant there in March, 1866. (See 'Journal of Botany,' vol. iv. p. 209, t. 49.)

Allium oleraceum, L. From Plymouth; collected by Mr. Briggs. Additional to the list of Devon species.

Wolffia arrhiza, Wimm. (*Lemna*, Linn.). Mr. Syme sends a plentiful supply of this recent addition to our flora from Staines, Middlesex. This pond and one at Walthamstow, Essex, are the only stations hitherto discovered in England for this little plant.

Potamogeton decipiens, Nolte. For the addition of this species to the British flora we are indebted to Mrs. Hopkins, of Bath, who has for several years recognized it as distinct, and now sends a supply of specimens (which unfortunately did not reach us before the parcels were sent out) from a canal in the neighbourhood of that city.* From these the following description is taken:—Stem long, terete, copiously branched. Leaves uniform, all submerged, membranous, bright grass-green, sessile, oblong, 2–3 inches long, 1–1¼ inch broad, the edge not thickened or denticulate, the apex blunt with a slight mucro, the base also rounded; the midrib flattened with 3–6 fine longitudinal veins on each side of it, connected by fine regular transverse veinlets. Stipules ½–¾ inch long, not winged on the back. Peduncle considerably thicker than the stem, under 2 inches long, about equal in thickness throughout. Spike more than 1 inch long when fully developed. Lamina of the sepals nearly round. The plant comes very near to *P. lucens*, but in that the leaves are not so much rounded at each end, slightly stalked, and the border is thickened and minutely denticulate; the stipule is winged on the back on the lower part, and the peduncle is incrassated upwards. *P. prælongus* has leaves with a similar border to those of *P. decipiens*, but they are different in shape, much more lengthened out and hooded at the apex, and the peduncle is more slender and three or four times as long. *P. decipiens* is admirably figured in Reichenbach's 'Icones,' vol. vii. t. 35; and dried specimens have been issued in Reichenbach's Fl. Germ. Exsic. n. 1603, and the 'Herbarium Normale' of Fries. We have seen specimens also from Upsala, gathered by Dr. Andersson, and from Geneva, gathered by Dr. Lagger. Descriptions will be found in Reich. Ic. Fl. Germ., vol.

* Since the above was printed we have received a letter from Mr. T. B. Flower, of Bath, who says, "This *Potamogeton* was, I believe, first found by the late Mr. R. Withers and other botanists, who forwarded specimens to the London Botanical Society in 1848, when my attention was first directed to it." He adds, "I have noticed this plant for many seasons . . . . but could never obtain fruit."

vii. p. 22, and Koch's Syn. Fl. Germ., p. 779. None of the specimens we have examined have been in fruit, but, according to Hartman it is similar to that of *P. lucens* (Skandinavens Flora, p. 214). In Northern Germany the plant has been gathered in Holstein, Schleswig, and the vicinity of Hamburg, but it is not included in the French floras. For the plate prefixed to this report, tab. 61 of the 'Journal of Botany,' we are indebted to the editor of that work. It was drawn from Mrs. Hopkins's specimens.

Aira uliginosa, Weihe. This seems to have been gathered long ago by Mr. G. Don in the neighbourhood of Forfar, and by Mr. G. Jackson at the Loch of Drum, in Aberdeenshire, and should be looked for again on swampy moors. It is exceeding like *A. flexuosa*, with which it is united by Fries and Andersson; but it has been regarded as distinct by Koch and many other French and German authors. The characters principally relied upon to distinguish it are its more considerable ligule (oblong-acute in shape, in contradistinction to the very short truncate one of *A. flexuosa*), and the second flower of the spikelet, which in *A. flexuosa* is subsessile, having in the other a stalk half as long as itself. (See 'Journal of Botany,' vol. iv. p. 177.)

Lastrea dilatata, Presl, var. *lepidota*. This *Lastrea*, found near Aberdeen, and first brought into notice by Mr. Moore, is a well-marked form of the *spinulosa* series, with characters as follows:—Stem 4–6 inches long, densely clothed throughout with adpressed, spreading, or even recurved scales, which are very unequal in size, the small ones lanceolate, the largest ovate, 4½–6 lines long, 3 lines broad, nearly uniform in colour throughout. Frond not more that a foot long after it has been cultivated, 6–8 inches broad, ovate-deltoid in general outline, quadripinnatifid, the lower pinnæ decidedly the largest, and the pinnules of the lower side larger than those of the upper one, these latter lanceolate-deltoid, the lowest in large specimens 2 inches long by half as broad, cut down to the rhachis into stalked lanceolate segments, with distinct toothed or pinnatifid lobes. Colour dark green, the rachis chesnut-brown on exposure; both the main one and those of the pinnæ considerably chaffy, the under surface slightly glandular, and the involucre a little gland-ciliated. From the typical plant this recedes considerably in the cutting and outline of the frond, being much more divided, with the lower pinnæ, as in *L. æmula*, conspicuously and uniformly the largest. This character, and the density and uniformity

in colour of the scales, another point in which it resembles *L. æmula*, it retains in the root, which has been grown at Kew for several years.

The following species have been noticed in Middlesex by Dr. Trimen; they are additions to the flora of the North Thames subprovince of the 'Cybele Britannica:'—

Lepidium Smithii, *Hook.*
Sagina ciliata, *Fr.*
Vicia lathyroides, *L.*
Epilobium obscurum, *Schreb.*
Epilobium tetragonum, *L.*
Galium elongatum, *Presl.*
Hieracium murorum, *L.*
Triticum caninum, *Huds.*

Exotic and Introduced Species.

Bunias orientalis, L. Waste ground, Shepherd's Bush. W. T. Dyer.

Alyssum calycinum, L. Waterbeach, Cambridge. F. A. Hanbury.

Malva parviflora, L. Meadows, Gloucester. G. O. St. Brody. (This is quite the same as a plant lately become frequent about London. It is larger and more erect than the *M. parviflora* of the Linnean Herbarium.)

Trifolium elegans, Savi? One root among sown *T. pratense*. Telegraph field, Claygate, Surrey. H. C. Watson; who sends also specimens of *T. hybridum*, from which *T. elegans* is scarcely distinct.

Vicia pannonica, Jacq., var. *purpurascens*, De Cand. Weed in a garden, Honicknowle, Devon. T. R. A. Briggs.

Potentilla hirta, L. Kew Green; subspontaneous. J. G. Baker.

Barkhausia fœtida, DC. Cornfield, Woodlass, Warwick. H. Bromwich.—Clover field, Chessington, Surrey. H. C. Watson. Plymouth, Devon. T. R. A. Briggs.

Nicandra physaloides, Gærtn. Old brickfield, Margate, Kent. J. T. B. Syme.

Chenopodium ambrosioides, L. (*Ambrina*, Spach); *C. multifidum*, L. (*Roubieva*, Moquin). Near Gloucester. G. O. St. Brody. (These two species, both apparently natives of the New World, are now widely-diffused weeds.)

Cynosurus echinatus, L. Clover-field near Hook, Surrey. H. C. Watson.

Bromus arvensis, L. The Parks, Oxford. H. Boswell.

J. G. Baker.
Henry Trimen.

February, 1867.

LIST OF DESIDERATA FOR 1867.

The Curators will be glad to receive specimens of any of the plants included in this list.

Thalictrum alpinum.
flexuosum.
saxatile.
Kochii.
Anemone Pulsatilla.
apennina.
ranunculoides.
Adonis autumnalis.
Ranunculus peltatus.
heterophyllus.
trichophyllus.
confusus.
fluitans.
tripartitus.
cœnosus.
reptans.
ophioglossifolius.
hirsutus.
Caltha radicans.
Eranthis hyemalis.
Helleborus fœtidus.
Delphinium Ajacis.
Actæa spicata.
Nuphar pumila.
Papaver Lecoqii.
hybridum.
somniferum.
setigerum.
Glaucium violaceum.
Corydalis solida.
Fumaria capreolata (all the forms).
micrantha.
parviflora.
Vaillantii.
Crambe maritima.
Isatis tinctoria.
Thlaspi perfoliatum.
virens.
Hutchinsia petræa.
Lepidium latifolium.
Draba.
Subularia aquatica.
Draba aizoides.
rupestris.
incana.
muralis.
inflata.
Koniga maritima.
Dentaria bulbifera.
Arabis petræa.
stricta.
ciliata.
hispida.
turrita.
Barbarea arcuata.
stricta.
Sisymbrium Irio.
polyceratium.
Matthiola incana.
sinuata.
Hesperis matronalis.
Brassica campestris.
Sinapis incana.
Cheiranthus.
Raphanus maritimus.
Reseda fruticulosa.
alba.
Helianthemum polifolium.
guttatum.
Breweri.
Viola lactea.
Reichenbachiana.
stagnina.
Curtisii.
arenaria.
Drosera obovata.
Polygala calcarea.
ciliata.

Polygala uliginosa.
Elatine hexandra.
Hydropiper.
Dianthus prolifer.
Armeria.
Caryophyllus.
cæsius.
Saponaria hybrida.
Silene quinquevulnera.
italica.
Lychnis alpina.
Sagina densa.
debilis.
saxatilis.
subulata.
Arenaria ciliata.
norvegica.
viscosa.
Gerardi.
rubella.
uliginosa.
Holosteum umbellatum.
Stellaria cerastoides.
Cerastium pumilum.
strictum.
alpinum.
latifolium.
nigrescens.
Cherleria sedoides.
Linum perenne.
Althæa officinalis.
hirsuta.
Lavatera arborea.
Tilia grandiflora.
corallina.
Hypericum dubium.
undulatum.
linarifolium.
Erodium pimpinellæfolium.
Geranium rotundifolium.
purpureum.
Oxalis corniculata.
Ulex strictus.
Gallii.
Genista humifusa.
pilosa.
Ononis reclinata.
Medicago sylvestris.
falcata.
apiculata.
minima.
Melilotus arvensis.
Trifolium ochroleucum.
maritimum.
stellatum.
Trifolium Bocconi.
strictum.
suffocatum.
Lotus angustissimus.
hispidus.
Astragalus alpinus.
Oxytropis uralensis.
campestris.
Arthrolobium ebracteatum.
Onobrychis sativa.
Vicia Orobus.
lathyroides.
lutea.
bithynica.
gracilis.
Lathyrus hirsutus.
palustris.
maritimus.
Orobus niger.
Prunus Cerasus.
Dryas octopetala.
depressa.
Agrimonia odorata.
Sibbaldia procumbens.
Potentilla rupestris.
verna.
Fragaria elatior.
Rubus; (all the forms).
Rosa Wilsoni.
involuta.
inodora.
micrantha.
sepium.
bractescens.
cæsia.
systyla.
Poterium muricatum.
Mespilus germanica.
Cotoncaster vulgaris.
Pyrus communis.
fennica.
scandica.
Epilobium brachycarpum.
rosmarinifolium.
lanceolatum.
roseum.
alpinum.
anagallidifolium.
alsinifolium.
Œnothera biennis.
Isnardia palustris.
Callitriche pedunculata.
autumnalis.
Ceratophyllum; both.
Lythrum hyssopifolium.

Tamarix anglica.
Corrigiola littoralis.
Herniaria ciliata.
Polycarpon tetraphyllum.
Scleranthus perennis.
Ribes petræum.
spicatum.
Sedum Rhodiola.
Telephium.
purpureum.
dasyphyllum.
micranthum.
sexangulare.
glaucum.
rupestre.
Forsterianum.
Saxifraga; any species (*except*
stellaris.
aizoides.
granulata.
tridactylites).
Cornus suecica.
Astrantia major.
Eryngium campestre.
Physospermum cornubiense.
Cicuta virosa.
Trinia vulgaris.
Helosciadium repens.
Carum verticillatum.
Bulbocastanum.
Sium latifolium.
Bupleurum aristatum.
falcatum.
Œnanthe pimpinelloides.
silaifolia.
fluviatilis.
Seseli Libanotis.
Ligusticum scoticum.
Meum athamanticum.
Crithmum maritimum.
Peucedanum; any.
Tordylium maximum.
Daucus maritimus.
Caucalis daucoides.
latifolia.
Coriandrum sativum.
Viscum album.
Lonicera Caprifolium
Xylosteum.
Linnæa borealis.
Galium erectum.
cinereum.
scabrum.
insubricum.
aristatum.
Galium commutatum.
montanum.
anglicum.
Vaillantii.
Valeriana pyrenaica.
Fedia carinata.
Tragopogon porrifolius.
Hypochæris maculata.
Lactuca Scariola.
saligna.
Sonchus palustris.
Mulgedium alpinum.
Crepis biennis.
Hieracium; any species (*except*
Pilosella.
murorum.
vulgatum.
tridentatum.
umbellatum.
boreale).
Barkhausia fœtida.
taraxacifolia.
Taraxacum lævigatum.
erythrospermum.
palustre.
Arnoseris pusilla.
Arctium intermedium.
pubens.
Saussurea alpina.
Carduus Marianus.
eriophorus.
setosus.
Forsteri.
tuberosus.
Onopordum Acanthium.
Centaurea nigrescens.
solstitialis.
Chrysocoma Linosyris.
Diotis maritima.
Artemisia campestris.
gallica.
Gnaphalium hyperboreum.
margaritaceum.
luteo-album.
norvegicum.
supinum.
Filago gallica.
Erigeron alpinus.
Senecio paludosus.
saracenicus.
Cineraria palustris.
maritima.
Doronicum plantagineum.
Inula Helenium.
salicina.

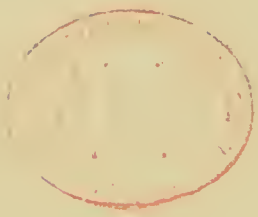
Inula crithmoides.
Pyrethrum maritimum.
Campanula patula.
persicifolia.
Phyteuma orbiculare.
spicatum.
Lobelia urens.
Dortmanna.
Erica Mackaï.
Watsoni.
ciliaris.
mediterranea.
Menziesia cærulea.
polifolia.
Azalea procumbens.
Arbutus alpina.
Unedo.
Vaccinium uliginosum.
Pyrola secunda.
media.
uniflora.
Fraxinus heterophylla.
Gentiana verna.
nivalis.
germanica.
Cicendia filiformis.
Candollei.
Erythræa latifolia.
Villarsia nymphæoides.
Cuscuta europæa.
Epilinum.
Verbascum Lychnitis.
floccosum.
Blattaria.
virgatum.
Veronica spicata.
verna.
triphyllos.
humifusa.
alpina.
saxatilis.
hirsuta.
grandiflora.
Bartsia viscosa.
alpina.
Melampyrum cristatum.
arvense.
montanum.
sylvaticum.
Scrophularia Ehrharti.
Scorodonia.
vernalis.
Linaria repens.
sepium.
speciosa.
Linaria pelisseriana.
Limosella aquatica.
Sibthorpia europæa.
Orobanche; all (*except minor*).
Salvia clandestina.
pratensis.
Mentha rotundifolia.
sylvestris.
citrata.
gentilis.
acutifolia.
pratensis.
agrestis.
Thymus Chamædrys.
Calamintha sylvatica.
Teucrium Scordium.
scordioides.
Botrys.
Chamædrys.
Ajuga pyramidalis.
Ballota ruderalis.
Leonurus Cardiaca.
Lamium intermedium.
Galeopsis ochroleuca.
bifida.
Stachys ambigua.
germanica.
Myosotis alpestris.
Lithospermum purpurocæruleum.
Mertensia maritima.
Symphytum tuberosum.
Anchusa officinalis.
Asperugo procumbens.
Pulmonaria angustifolia.
Echium violaceum.
Pinguicula grandiflora.
alpina.
lusitanica.
Utricularia intermedia.
minor.
Primula elatior.
scotica.
Cyclamen hederæfolium.
Armeria duriuscula.
plantaginea.
Statice Bahusiensis.
Dodartii.
Amaranthus Blitum.
Chenopodium urbicum.
intermedium.
murale.
glaucum.
Atriplex arenaria.
prostrata.

Polygonum laxum.
maritimum.
Raii.
dumetorum.
Rumex pratensis.
alpinus.
pulcher.
maritimus.
palustris.
Hippophae rhamnoides.
Daphne Mezereum.
Thesium humifusum.
Asarum europæum.
Aristolochia Clematitis.
Euphorbia platyphylla.
stricta.
hiberna.
pilosa.
coralloides.
Lathyris.
Buxus sempervirens.
Mercurialis ambigua.
Urtica pilulifera.
Dodartii.
Ulmus campestris.
major.
glabra.
Quercus intermedia.
Betula pendula.
glutinosa.
pubescens.
nana.
Salix; any species (*except*
decipiens.
fragilis.
Russelliana.
alba.
cærulea.
triandra.
Lambertiana.
Helix.
rubra.
viminalis.
cinerea.
aquatica.
oleifolia.
aurita.
caprea.
repens.)
Juniperus nana.
Taxus fastigiata.
Goodyera repens.
Spiranthes æstivalis.
cernua.
Epipactis media.
Epipactis purpurata.
atrorubens.
Cephalanthera rubra.
Epipogium aphyllum.
Corallorhiza innata.
Orchis laxiflora.
militaris.
tephrosanthos.
fusca.
hircina.
Neotinea intacta.
Habenaria bifolia.
Ophrys araclinites.
aranifera.
fucifera.
Malaxis paludosa.
Liparis Loeselii.
Cypripedium Calceolus.
Sisyrinchium anceps.
Trichonema Columnæ.
Narcissus poeticus.
Leucojum vernum.
Lilium Martagon.
Tulipa sylvestris.
Allium Ampeloprasum.
Babingtonii.
oleraceum.
triquetrum.
Ornithogalum pyrenaicum.
nutans.
Scilla verna.
autumnalis.
Muscari racemosum.
Anthericum serotinum.
Simethis bicolor.
Asparagus officinalis.
Ruscus aculeatus.
Convallaria bifolia.
verticillata.
Polygonatum.
Stratiotes aloides.
Alisma natans.
Potamogeton filiformis.
gracilis.
trichoides.
compressus.
acutifolius.
zosteræfolius.
nitens.
decipiens.
prælongus.
longifolius.
rufescens.
plantagineus.
Ruppia maritima.

Zannichellia pedicellata.
Zostera marina.
angustifolia.
nana.
Naias flexilis.
Wolffia arrhiza.
Arum italicum.
Sparganium minimum.
natans.
Juncus balticus.
maritimus.
acutus.
nigritellus.
castaneus.
trifidus.
capitatus.
biglumis.
Luzula arcuata.
spicata.
Cyperus longus.
fuscus.
Cladium Mariscus.
Rhyncospora fusca.
Scirpus glaucus.
carinatus.
Holoschœnus.
Savii.
triqueter.
pungens.
uniglumis.
Watsoni.
parvulus.
acicularis.
Eriophorum gracile.
Elyna caricina.
Carex pauciflora.
rupestris.
incurva.
leporina.
elongata.
axillaris.
Bœnninghauseniana.
divisa.
Ehrhartiana.
paradoxa.
Vahlii.
canescens.
atrata.
aquatilis.
saxatilis.
Grahami.
punctata.
vaginata.
depauperata.
limosa.
Carex irrigua.
rariflora.
ericetorum.
montana.
tomentosa.
clandestina.
Kochiana.
Spartina stricta.
alterniflora.
Cynodon Dactylon.
Digitaria humifusa.
Panicum Crus-galli.
Setaria verticillata.
Hierochloe borealis.
Phleum alpinum.
nodosum.
asperum.
Boehmeri.
Alopecurus alpinus.
pronus.
bulbosus.
Knappia agrostidea.
Gastridium lendigerum.
Polypogon littoralis.
Apera interrupta.
Arundo lapponica.
stricta.
Sesleria cærulea.
Aira alpina.
canescens.
Avena strigosa.
alpina.
Glyceria Borreri.
Poa alpina.
laxa.
minor.
nemoralis.
glauca.
Balfourii.
Briza minor.
Festuca uniglumis.
sylvatica.
arundinacea.
Bromus madritensis.
maximus.
erectus.
velutinus.
Triticum pungens.
biflorum.
laxum.
Lolium temulentum.
Elymus arenarius.
Gymnogramma leptophylla.
Woodsia ilvensis.
hyperborea.

Polypodium cambricum.
Cystopteris Dickieana.
alpina.
montana.
Lastrea cristata.
uliginosa.
glandulosa.
fœnisecii.
remota.
Athyrium latifolium.
Pseudathyrium alpestre.
flexile.
Asplenium anceps.
acutum.
germanicum.
Asplenium septentrionale.
Adiantum Capillus-Veneris.
Trichomanes radicans.
Hymenophyllum Tunbridgense.
Ophioglossum lusitanicum.
Lycopodium annotinum.
alpinum.
Equisetum trachyodon.
Moorei.
Wilsoni.
Chara; any (*except*
flexilis.
vulgaris.
hispida.)

In addition to the above, specimens of *novelties, introduced exotic plants*, and especially *varieties* of the more common species, will be very acceptable; also examples of plants from districts additional to those given in the 'Cybele Britannica' and Supplement. It is not necessary in any case to send more than forty specimens or sets of a plant.



Vincent Brooks, Imp.